

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1822.

[NO. 134.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

## TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

## 200 Bushels Barley

WANTED by the subscriber, who will pay as much for it as any person in the county, on its delivery at his Brewery in Salisbury.  
THOMAS HOLMES.  
Salisbury, Dec. 23, 1822.—33

## 100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, Nixon Curry broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villainies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL,  
D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.  
Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

## Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgments shall be rendered.  
JOHN GOOCH.  
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

## Stop the Villain!

I WILL give one hundred dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro, Tennessee, or Wilkesboro, N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or \$50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, \$375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven \$50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one \$20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal of running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.  
Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt39 LEROY HAIL.

## Sheriff's Office.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.  
LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.  
SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

## Money Lost.

THE mail carrier lost, somewhere on the road between Salisbury and Lincolnton, a parcel of money, all Salisbury Corporation bills, \$14, which was wrapped up in a piece of white paper, with the sum marked on the outside. Whoever will give information of the money, at either Salisbury or Lincolnton, or at any place on the road, shall be rewarded for their trouble.  
JOHN GRASTY.  
Nov. 12, 1822. 28

## Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making Cotton Gins on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.  
SAMUEL FRALY,  
ALEX. FRALY.  
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—8mt33

## HOTEL

### AND BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. BARGE respectfully begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public, that the well known Hotel and Boarding House, formerly kept by her deceased husband, Geo. K. Barge, is still open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

By a continuance of the same attention to the comfort and convenience of her customers, as heretofore characterized the establishment, she hopes always to merit a full share of patronage.

Travellers and others, may rely that such Horses as may be left in her charge, will be carefully attended to.  
Payetteville, Nov. 7, 1822.—4wt34

## MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.  
JAMES HUIE.  
October 7, 1822.—22

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.

AGREEABLY to an order from the court of Equity, I shall proceed to sell on Thursday, the ninth of January next, at the Court-House in Statesville, that valuable plantation lying on Hunting creek, of which the late William Martin died possessed, containing, by estimation, seven hundred and twelve acres. On said farm there is now in cultivation about one hundred acres of first quality bottom land, also a considerable quantity of upland. There is a good dwelling, with other convenient out-houses. This valuable piece of property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, payable in three annual instalments, to bear interest from the expiration of the first year,—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, payable to the subscriber.

JOHN N. HART, Comr.

## State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, vs. Eli Bradshaw. Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.

## State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee vs. John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and he heard ex parte.

Test, A. L. ERWIN, C. & M. E.

## State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. S. William Zachary, vs. John Edwards and Stokes Edwards. Original attachment—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

Test, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, vs. the heirs of George Keistler, deceased. Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy.  
Test, JAMES HILL, C. M. E.  
Price adv. \$4.

## WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 56, Broad Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

PARISH and CO. have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and New-York, 450 Packages DRY GOODS, comprising the most extensive assortment they have ever offered, and will be sold by the Package or Piece, on the most accommodating terms:

### Woollen Goods.

8 bales and cases extra and super West of England CLOTHS  
10 do super Yorkshire Cloths  
8 do middling do do  
10 do low priced do do  
2 do super and common assorted Pelisse Cloths  
2 cases Austen's extra black and blue Cassimeres  
4 do super do do  
3 do do fancy mixtures do do  
4 bales low priced assorted do do  
10 do assorted Sattinets do do  
2 do do Cassinets do do  
1 case super Valencia Vestings do do  
1 do Toiletine do do  
1 do super printed Vest Shapes do do  
20 bales 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 London Duffel Blankets

15 do Bristol do do  
10 do 3, 3 1/2 and 4 Point do do  
5 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose do do  
15 do Grundy's and Hutchinson's White Plains do do  
2 do Blue do do  
2 do Mixt do do  
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Fearnoughts do do  
1 do 6-4 twilled Bath Coatings do do  
3 do White Kerseys, (for Negro Clothing) do do  
1 do drab Devonshire Kerseys do do  
5 bales assorted Flannels do do  
1 do white Swanskins do do  
1 do 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking and Drapery Baize do do  
5 do Rhodes', Hind's, Smith's and Bleakley's black Bombazets do do  
2 do do colored do do  
2 do do do and black figured do do  
1 do do Printed do do  
1 do Plaid do do  
2 cases Tartan Plaids do do  
3 do super Norwich do do  
3 do Caroline do do  
2 do Imperial do do  
2 do black Bombazets do do  
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 assorted Cassimere shawls do do  
1 do 4-4 Merino shawls and Points do do  
2 do assorted Lambs Wool Hose do do  
2 do do do do half do do  
2 do women's black, white and colored Worst- ed Hose do do

### COTTON GOODS.

20 cases super 7-8 Prints do do  
5 do 9-8 do do  
10 do middling and common Calicoes do do  
10 do Plaid do do  
2 do super Furniture Chintz do do  
5 do common do Calicoes do do  
10 do 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics do do  
4 do 9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconets do do  
1 do do Mulls do do  
2 do 6-4 Jubilee Cordis do do  
2 do do figured Cambrics do do  
2 do do Loom Sewed Muslins do do  
2 do do colored striped do do  
3 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Book Muslins do do  
1 do do do Japanned do do  
1 do super worked and sewed Muslin Robes do do  
2 do common do do do  
2 do 9-8 and 5-4 Jaconet Cravats do do  
1 do do colored and figured do do  
5 do Steam and Power Loom Shirtings do do  
2 do Irish do do  
30 bales assorted Waltham Cottons do do  
5 do common Brown Sheetings do do  
5 cases American Plaids do do  
2 do do Stripes do do  
5 do blue, blue and white and stripe Derries do do  
2 bales Cotton Ticks do do  
1 do super English do do  
2 cases Furniture Dimities do do  
2 do Garment do do  
2 do Cambric do do  
2 do black and colored Sarsnet Cambrics do do  
1 do 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts do do  
1 do Beavertens do do  
3 do Madras Handkerchiefs do do  
2 do blue Romal do do  
2 do do twilled do do  
2 do Turkey Red do do  
2 do Printed Pocket do do  
2 cases Chintz Shawls do do  
3 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do do  
2 do 5-4 Manchester Gingham do do  
3 do super light do do  
1 do Imitation Caroline Plaids do do  
4 do men's and women's white Cotton Hose do do  
2 do girl's do do do do  
4 do Cotton and Worsted Braces do do  
3 do Hilt's and Orell's 3 cord Cotton Balls do do  
1 do colored and black Tabby Velvet do do  
1 do Cotton Ferrets do do

### LINEN GOODS.

6 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens do do  
2 do Long Lawns do do  
2 do 3-4 Irish Diaper do do  
2 do white and brown Platlillas do do  
2 do Brown Linens do do  
3 bales Russia Sheetings do do  
5 do Scotch do do  
3 do Duck do do  
4 do Droghedas do do  
4 cases assorted Patent Threads do do  
1 do do Nun's do do  
2 do super plain and twilled Tapes do do  
2 do common do do do  
2 do Linen Cambrics do do  
1 do do do Handkerchiefs do do

### SILK GOODS.

5 cases Black Sinchews do do  
3 do do Sarsnets do do  
1 do Plaid do do  
1 do super black Satins do do  
3 do colored black Nankin Crapes do do  
5 do do do Canton do do  
3 do do do do do do do  
3 do do do do do do do do  
3 do do 4-4 and 7-4 do do Shawls do do  
3 do do do do do do do do  
5 do black Canton Handkerchiefs do do  
3 do Chew Chew do do

4 do super Choppas do do  
1 do do Bandanas do do  
1 do plaid and figured fancy Handkerchiefs do do  
1 do do do Gauze do do  
2 do black Italian Crapes do do  
1 do green, pink and white Florence do do  
1 do black and white figured Satins do do  
1 do black Silk Velvet do do  
2 do No. 6 and 16 and 7 and 22 rich figured Ribbons, new patterns do do  
1 do assorted plaid do do  
2 do plain and figured Taffeta and Satin do do  
1 do Velvet do do  
1 do black and colored Galloons do do  
1 trunk English Silk Hose do do  
1 case black French do do do do  
2 cases black and white Silk Gloves do do  
2 trunks black, blue and assorted Italian Sewing Silks do do  
5 cases do do India do do  
2 do assorted Silk wrist do do

### SUNDRIES.

2 cases men's Dog-Skin Gloves do do  
1 do do colored Buckskin do do  
1 do do Beaver do do  
2 do Habit, Beaver and Kid do do  
2 do do do do lined do do  
2 do super and common gilt Coat and Vest Buttons do do  
1 do assorted Pearl do do  
1 do large and side Shell Combs do do  
6 do pound, pack and box Pins do do  
2 do Silk Umbrellas do do  
1 do Cotton do do  
October 30. 6wt34

## Sprattsville Lancasterian

School, for both sexes, six miles south of Charlotte, on the Old Nation road.

THE trustees of this institution have the pleasure to inform its friends, and the public generally, that their school-house is elegantly fitted up, and is now open for the reception of scholars, and still continues under the management of Mr. Ulrick, who has pursued this admirable system with much ability and energy, to the credit of the institution and the great improvement of his pupils. The trustees consider it a duty they owe to Mr. Ulrick, to thus publicly acknowledge, that too much cannot be said in his favor, as regards his particular attention to his pupils, and his ability to perform the duty committed to his charge. All those who may feel disposed to patronize this school, may depend upon having every reasonable expectation satisfied. The branches taught are such as are comprised in a complete English education. Tuition from seven to nine dollars per session, and the following articles are found, without any extra charge, viz: quills, ink, slates, pencils, books for the junior classes, mathematical instruments, maps of the United States and of the world, together with the use of an elegant pair of globes. Early application will be necessary, as the number of scholars is limited. Gentel boarding can be had at the school-house, or within one quarter of a mile of the same, at from twenty to thirty dollars per session. The public are earnestly invited to pay this institution a visit, and satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system, and success of the school.  
Signed by order of the board.  
J. SMITH, Sec'y.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1822. 43r

## Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

## WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present, and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.  
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

## Watch & Clock Repairing

and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom. Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale. CURTIS WILKINSON.  
Nov. 12, 1822. 133

N. B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay.

C. W.

## Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers.  
THOMAS HOLMES.  
June 16, 1822.—106

## Capt. Niblock's Company.

A General Court Martial, held for the 1st Rowan Regiment of North-Carolina Militia, on Friday, the 27th of Sept. 1822, the following orders were passed upon a petition relative to Captain Niblock's company, (12 months' notice having been given to those interested:— Ordered, by Court Martial, that Capt. Niblock and his company be consolidated. Ordered, also, that Capt. Chunn, Haireson, and Jetter, be invested with plenary authority to fix and establish anew the bounds of their companies, attaching to each such portion of Capt. Niblock's disbanded company, as justice and the will of those concerned, may dictate. By order of Col. Wm. H. Kerr, President of the Court Martial. 3133  
Test: PHILLO WHITE, Judge Advocate.

From the Raleigh Star.

## Report on Congressional Districts.

The committee, to whom was recommended the report of the committee to whom had been referred the resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of making a new arrangement in the Congressional Districts of this state, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report:

That, after a full examination and investigation of the federal numbers in each of the present Congressional districts, a schedule of which forms a part of this Report, the committee are unable to perceive any advantage that would arise to the state from any alteration, although they are aware that there is a great disproportion in some of the districts under the present arrangement; yet, inasmuch as no alteration that could be made, would give to the state another representative, they are not of opinion that it is expedient to make any change in the present arrangement.

Respectfully submitted,

G. OULAW, Chairman.

December 11, 1822.

First District.	Seventh District.
Perquimans 5,871	Richmond 6,738 3-5
Chowan 5,076 2-5	Anson 11,113 3-5
Currituck 7,356 2-5	Moore 6,600 3-5
Camden 5,647 2-5	Cumberland 12,545 3-5
Gates 5,763	Robeson 7,364 2-5
Pasquotank 6,196 3-5	Montgomery 7,967
Hertford 6,413 2-5	
43,044 1-5	Excess, 9,536.
Excess, 222.	
Second District.	Eighth District.
North'm'ton 10,336 4-5	Orange 21,030 4-7
Bertie 8,515	Wake 17,135 1-5
Halifax 13,457	Person 7,550 2-5
Martin 5,180	
37,488 4-5	Excess, 2,903.
Deficit, 5,334	
Third District.	Ninth District.
Beaufort 8,388	Rock'ham 10,284 2-5
Edgecombe 10,978	Stokes 13,151 2-5
Hyde 4,335	Guilford 13,866 3-5
Fitt 8,304 1-5	Caswell 11,066 1-5
Washington 3,319 1-5	
39,139 2-5	Excess, 5,546.
Deficit, 2,643.	
Fourth District.	Tenth District.
Lenoir 5,455 2-5	Randolph 10,899
Craven 11,359 1-5	Rowan 23,856 3-5
Jones 4,110 2-5	Chatham 11,137 4-5
Carteret 5,077 2-5	
Wayne 7,765 1-5	Excess, 3,071.
Greene 3,663 2-5	
Johnston 8,271 3-5	Eleventh District.
	Mecklenb'g 14,822 3-5
	Cabarrus 6,608 2-5
	Lincoln 16,817 2-5
	38,248 2-5
	Deficit, 4,574.
	Twelfth District.
	Burke 12,644 1-5
	Rutherford 14,022 3-5
	Haywood 3,963 2-5
	Buncombe 10,125 1-5
	40,755 2-5
	Deficit, 2,067.
	Thirteenth District.
	Wilkes 9,490 3-5
	Surry 11,774
	Iredell 11,875 4-5
	Ashe 4,235
	37,375 2-5
	Deficit, 5,447.

the whole federal number of the state, 556,695.

The proportion to each Congressional District of the federal number is 42 8-22. Allowing the present ratio for each member to be 40,000, there remains a fraction of 36,695.

## Remarkable Coincidence.—

In the year 1664, on the 5th of December, a boat on the Menai, crossing that strait over which a bridge is now building, with eighty-one passengers, was upset, and only one passenger, named Hugh Williams, was saved. On the same day, in the year 1788, was upset another boat, containing about sixty passengers, and every person perished, with the exception of one, whose name was Hugh Williams; and on the 5th of August, 1820, a third boat met a similar fate, but the passengers of this were only twenty-five, and singular to relate, the whole perished, with the exception of one, whose name was Hugh Williams.—London paper.

## O'Meara's Book.—

A London paper says: "Nearly nine thousand copies of Mr. O'Meara's Napoleon in Exile, have already been sold; a number unprecedented in these times, considering the price of the book."

## The Prize Address delivered at the

opening of the new Theatre, Philadelphia, was the work of Charles Sprague of Boston, the same gentleman who obtained the medal for the address spoken at the opening of the New-York Theatre. More than sixty poetical compositions were offered.—Savannah Georgian.



## CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION—SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.—Agreeably to notice, Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky. having obtained leave, introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, by the Courts of the United States; and the bill was twice read by general consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In introducing this bill, Mr. J. made a few general remarks, explanatory of the justice and expediency of such an act; intimating that he should go more fully into the merits of the measure, when the bill should come up for consideration.

The following Message, from the President of the United States, received yesterday, was read:

To the Senate of the United States:

Recent information of the multiplied outrages and depredations, which have been committed on our seamen and commerce, by the Pirates in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, exemplified by the death of a very meritorious officer, seems to call for some prompt and decisive measures on the part of the government.—All the public vessels adapted to that service, which can be spared from other indispensable duties, are already employed in it; but, from the knowledge which has been acquired of the places from whence these outlaws issue, and to which they escape from danger, it appears that it will require a particular kind of force, capable of pursuing them into the shallow waters to which they retire, effectually to suppress them. I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of organizing such a force for that important object.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 6th Dec. 1822.

The Message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to consider and report.

### SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.—Mr. PLEASANTS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill, which was twice read by general consent:

Be it enacted, &c. That, for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to afford more efficient protection to the commerce of the United States, from the depredation of Pirates in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indian Seas, the sum of — dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; which sum shall be used by the President in providing such an additional force as in his judgment shall be best calculated to answer the end aforesaid.

[Accompanying this bill, Mr. PLEASANTS said before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Naval Committee, furnishing estimates of the additional force deemed necessary for the suppression of piracy, and the expense thereof. The Secretary, having the concurring opinion of the Navy Board in his favor, recommends an additional force of

First, 1 Steam Boat of 90 to 120 tons,

to carry two 18 pounders, and two 12

pounders, upon travelling carriages, so as

to fire from any part of the ship.

Second, 10 fast sailing Schooners, of 45

to 60 tons burthen, to draw not more than

5 to 7 feet water; each to be armed with

one long 12 or 18 pounder, mounted on a

circle, with two 12 pound carronades; with

the necessary number of small arms, to row

from 20 to 24 sweeps; and

Third, 5 light double bank Cutters, each

to row 20 oars, and adapted to carry 40

men, well armed with muskets, pistols,

boarding pikes, cutlasses, &c.

The whole cost of providing these additional

vessels, and of equipping and fitting

them for service, is estimated at 44,

000 dollars.]

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.—On motion of Mr.

F. JOHNSON, of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs

be instructed to inquire into the expediency

of allowing to the widowed mother of Lieut.

W. H. Allen, of the United States Navy, a half

pay pension for five years.

### CLOTHING THE MILITIA.

The House then, on motion of Mr.

CANNON, resolved itself into a committee

of the whole on the bill for clothing the

Militia when on actual service.—Mr. CON-

DICT in the chair.

The bill was read through.

No amendment being proposed to it,

the committee of the whole rose and re-

ported it to the House. On the question

to engross it for a third reading—

Mr. HARDIN suggested that this bill

ought to have a more full examination be-

fore it was finally acted upon; and he

therefore moved that the bill lie upon the

table, and be printed for the use of the

members.

Which motion was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.—Mr. JOHN CAR-

TER, elected in the place of Mr. BLAIR,

of South Carolina, resigned, appeared,

was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. CONDIOT, of N. J. offered the fol-

lowing resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States in Congress

assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary

and Clerk of the respective Houses to lay

before Congress, at the commencement of every

session, a detailed statement of the expendi-

ture of the contingent fund of each House dur-

ing the preceding session, stating the items, quan-

tity, prices, and to whom payment is made.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.—Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on the Militia, reported the bill for disciplining the militia of the U. States, in an amended shape; which was ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.—Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the message of the President, upon the subject of piracy, reported "A bill authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy;" which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HEMPHILL, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to the Cumberland Road, reported a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road: which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. HEMPHILL, from the same committee, also reported a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland road; which was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

#### SENATE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.—Mr. Vanhook presented a resolution, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of having the military laws, heretofore passed, and which may be past this session, stitched up in a pamphlet form, and sent with the acts of Assembly, one copy for each field officer and captain—which was agreed to.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.—Mr. Graves presented a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws, that some certain system of uniformity may be established in uniform of militia officers—which was agreed to.

Received from the House of Commons, a message, stating that they have passed a bill appointing commissioners to view and lay off the road leading across the mountains from Wilkesborough to Mrs. Bogle's in Iredell; also a bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution; and also a resolution in favor of Samuel Whitaker—which were read the first time.

The bill to repeal in part, an act directing the designation of hands, and how they shall be compelled to work under overseers of roads in the counties of Lincoln, Columbus, Burke and Rockingham, was read the third time.

MONDAY, DEC. 16.—Mr. Cameron, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the laws touching the removal of suits from one county to another—also, the laws granting appeals from the Superior to the Supreme Court, reported a bill to amend the act of 1821, to promote the administration of Justice—which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Branch presented a resolution proposing to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the administration of the Banks of this State, whether any of them have exacted more than six per cent. for discounts; and whether they have in good faith, complied with the terms of their charters, by paying specie for their notes—which was agreed to, and Messrs. Branch, Williamson, Seawell, Miller and Outlaw, appointed a committee on the part of the Senate.

The bill to repeal part of the act of 1810, establishing the mode of elections in Buncombe County—the bill to regulate the patrol of Richmond—the bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society; and a bill to appoint commissioners, and to incorporate the town of Huntsville, in Surry county, were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.—Mr. Shober, from the select committee, to whom was referred the engrossed bill, supplemental to the act passed this session, for the division of Rowan County, reported the same with sundry amendments—which were read the 2d and 3d times.

Mr. Jacobs, from the Military Committee, reported a bill, creating the 8th division of militia, &c. which was read the first time.

The bill to amend the several acts relative to the appointment of sheriffs, and the bill to amend the act of 1821, providing for the execution of process where there shall be no proper sheriff to execute it; were read the 3d time, and ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.—Mr. Wall presented a bill to empower the County Court of Richmond and Montgomery to appoint Commissioners to establish the dividing line between said counties.

Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that they have passed a bill to amend and extend the act of 1806, providing relief for the counties in which suits in their Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity may so accumulate that they cannot be tried at the regular term of those courts.

On motion of Mr. Person, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing the Bank of North Carolina; which being read the second time, was on motion of Mr. B. Ser, of Gates, indefinitely postponed—yeas 36, nays 24.

The engrossed bill to amend the act of 1817, authorizing the county court of Wilkes to appoint a committee of finance; the bill to appoint commissioners to lay off the road from Wilkesborough to Mrs. Bogle's; also the bill to incorporate Shady Grove Academy; and the engrossed bill for the better regulation and discipline of the militia of Ashe county, were each read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.—Mr. Mebane, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the laws relative to vagrants, gamblers, &c. made a report recommending the passage of a bill to amend an act to empower the County Courts to provide for the safe keeping of the estates of idiots and lunatics—which bill was read the 1st time.

The bill to repeal the 13th section of an act passed in 1818, respecting the reporting of the decisions of the Supreme Court; and also an act passed in 1821, on the same subject, were read the third time, amended and passed.

Mr. Barringer presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Raleigh, praying that the day for the meeting of the Assembly be altered to some other day in the week, in order to prevent the violation of the Sabbath, occasioned by the members' arrival in the city on that day. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, on motion of Mr. Pugh, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 82, nays 48.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.—The bill to amend an act passed in 1807, to regulate the charges of Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. passed its first reading.

Mr. Mebane from the committee on the Cherokee Lands, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message which relates to reservation of lands by Cherokee Indians, under the provisions of the Treaties concluded at the Cherokee Agency in 1817, and at the city of Washington in 1819; also the resolution directing them to inquire into the propriety of applying to Congress to extinguish such claims, made a report recommending the passage of a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to effect the extinguishment of said claims.

MONDAY, DEC. 16.—Mr. Mebane presented a resolution directing the Secretary of State to issue to the Trustees of the University, military land warrants in every case, founded on the muster roll of the continental line of this State, for such quantities of lands as the soldiers themselves, or their representatives, are entitled to, which warrants have not been heretofore issued, and that they hold the same in trust for those justly entitled to them, which was agreed to.

Mr. Rea, from the balloting committee for a commissioner of Internal Improvements, reported that Robert Williamson was duly elected a commissioner.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry, Moore, Fisher, Strange and Graham, were appointed to act in connection with the committee on the part of the Senate, relative to an examination into the administration of the Banks of this State.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. S. A. Bryan, a bill for the better regulation of appeals from the decisions of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. J. J. White, a bill to establish Miltonsville Academy in Anson county, and to incorporate the trustees thereof—which bills were read the first time and passed.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.—The following bills were presented viz:

By Mr. Baird, a bill supplementary to an act passed in the year 1784, to appoint commissioners and to establish Morganton, in Burke county.

Mr. Brickell, a bill to repeal part of the 5th section of an act passed in 1789, to amend an act directing the mode of proceeding against the real estate of deceased debtors where the personal estate is insufficient for the payment of debts.

Mr. Fisher, a bill concerning Notary Publics, Clerks of the county courts and county Solicitors.

Which bills past their 1st reading.

Mr. Lamb, a bill respecting the pay of the Judges of the superior courts in certain cases. [Proposed to deduct \$12 50 from their allowance, for each day they may fail to attend their courts regularly.] This bill was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Moore, indefinitely postponed—Yeas 70, Nays 53.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.—On motion of Mr. Burgin, the committee on Internal Improvements was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating — dollars out of the funds set apart for Internal Improvements, for the purpose of opening a road from Morganton to the North Cove, in Burke county, thence to the Tennessee line.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Graves in the chair, on the bill to alter the mode of electing Sheriffs, and to vest the right thereof in the people. After consideration, the committee rose, and on motion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 11.

Peace with Turkey and Greece.—By the arrival here this afternoon of the brig Ann, Captain Ashford, in 45 days from Leghorn, we have received the important intelligence, by the captain, that peace had been concluded between the Turks and Greeks, through the mediation of the Emperor of Russia.

The news was brought to Leghorn on the 22d October, by a vessel from Constantinople, and Captain Ashford states, that the fact was generally believed at Leghorn, whence he sailed on the 25th. He also says, that the treaty leaves the Greeks in the same state of slavery they were in before the war. We very much doubt this part of the information.

Captain Ashford sailed from Leghorn in company with the U. S. frigate Constitution, for Port Mahon, and sloop of war Ontario, for Tunis, with an American Consul on board for that place.

The Governor of Leghorn died on the 24th of October, and was interred on the 25th.

### FROM THE PACIFIC.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 14.—Mr. S. E. Burrows, owner and supercargo of the brig Post Captain, which arrived last evening, has obligingly furnished us with the following intelligence. The Post Captain sailed from Valparaiso Sept. 6th, at which time there were no American vessels in port. The ship Flying Fish, and brig Stranger, wore the American flag, but their papers had been taken from them by Mr. Hogan, our active and vigilant consul, which course he invariably pursues when there is a transfer of property, and compels them to obtain Chilean papers. This has a great tendency to benefit American ship owners, as no flag ranks, in the estimation of the shipper, for protection to his property, so high as that of the United States. This is attributed to the gallant course pursued by Com. Stewart, and the American commanders who preceded him on the Chili and Peruvian stations. The English complain bitterly of the supineness of their naval commanders, in not affording more prompt and decisive assistance to their merchantmen.

The Franklin 74, Com. Stewart, and the schr. Dolphin, her tender, were at Callao, and expected at Valparaiso in about 60 days.

Gen. Bolivar, as we have before heard, had taken possession of Guayaquil. A Minister and suite had arrived at Valparaiso, from Colombia.

San Martin and his prime Minister had suddenly left Lima, on a visit to Gen. Bolivar, at Guayaquil. San Martin sailed for that place in the American brig Macedonian.

All the Chilean squadron, except the Lautaro, were at Valparaiso. The sloop of war Autacano, which was taken possession of by the crew, was supposed to have proceeded for the Atlantic ocean. The captain who was put ashore, had arrived at Valparaiso.

The new Congress of Chili, were in session at Santiago. The supreme director O'Higgins, had resigned the office, but had been re-elected for five years.

Business of every kind was extremely dull at Valparaiso. It was believed, from the great quantity of wheat that had been sowed, the article would be down to 50 cents per bushel, when the harvest came in.

The Post Captain left Valdivia Sept. 22d, at which place was the expedition designed against the Island of Chiloe, under command of Col. Beucheff, and Com. C. W. Wooster.

### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Samuel Alvey, of Baltimore, has recently arrived in this country from Spain, and is at present in this city. He is the gentleman who was severely wounded by the insurgents at Madrid, on the 7th July last, and the same who was robbed of despatches from Mr. Forsyth, to this government, by a guerilla party, when on his way from Madrid to Bayonne.

From our conversation with him, we learn that our accounts of the intestine wars of Spain give us wrong impressions of its actual situation. The constitutional government is strongly established, not being seriously moved by the predatory excursions of guerilla bands, which, it is said, often retire within the French boundary, and are suffered to go and come without molestation by the French troops, which line that border. At Bayonne, it was known that, notwithstanding the rigid quarantine observed at the Lazaretto on the frontiers by the French government, and that the violation of the sanitary laws was subject to the heaviest punishment, even that of death, the Cordon Sanitaire admitted the insurgents of the army de de, anti constitutional, without performing any quarantine whatever. They were provided with particular passports that enabled them to proceed to any part of France they chose, for the purpose of purchasing arms and equipage, for their treasonable projects. Three bishops

were in Bayonne, with their secretaries, and surrounded by priests and friars, admitted without being detained a single moment in quarantine. These members of the Apostolic army, were publicly purchasing arms and ammunition, and sending them both by water and land to the peninsula.

We learn from the same gentleman, that Mr. Obadiah Rich, Consul of the U. States at Valencia, has got possession of the original manuscript of Columbus's account of his first voyage to America. It is to be translated and published in English and in Spanish; after which, it is expected the original will be transmitted for deposit in the capitol or among the archives of the U. States.

### DARING ATTEMPT.

Extract of a letter to the Post Master General, dated Post Office, Petersburg, Va. Dec. 14th, 1822.

"An attempt to rob the northern mail was made last night. It happened about seven miles from town; logs were placed in the road so as to stop the stage. Three men made their appearance; one distinctly seen to be a white man, presented a double barrel gun at the driver, calling upon him to deliver the mail; the driver replied that he would do so, if he would spare his life; a second went to the door of the stage, and a third took his station behind. At this crisis the driver, with great presence of mind, caught the gun, and as the robber struggled to draw the gun back, struck him over his face with his whip; this gave him time to apply the whip to his horses, and by going in full speed about two miles, he saved the mail. Before the driver caught the gun, the robber snapt at him, which saved his life. Two passengers were in the stage at the time, but unarmed.

From the light reflected by the lamps, the driver was enabled to see the face of the robber, who is known to him. It is hoped he will be apprehended, and rewards are offered as inducements to take him."

### WASHINGTON, DEC. 17.

The bill providing for the further suppression of piracy, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, was taken up in the Senate yesterday, passed unanimously through all its stages, and returned to the House of Representatives. It now may be considered a law, wanting only the approbation of the President, by whom its passage was recommended to Congress.—Nat. Intel.

We are informed that Com. David Porter has been appointed to the command of the Naval Forces on the West India station.—ib.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 14.—The coolness of the weather for two days past, has brought into the city a number of strangers and citizens, who have been absent during the summer. We sincerely wish health to them all, of course—but hope their example will not induce others, who are in the vicinity, to come in too soon. Cases of fever still continue to occur, and should the weather again become warm before we have a frost—it is feared new cases would multiply to a considerable extent.

James J. Wilson, Esq. Post-master at Trenton, N. J. a member of the legislature of that state, and lately a senator of the U. States, on Monday last, in a fit of delirium, conceiving his house to be on fire, threw himself out of a two story window, and by the fall broke both his legs above the knees, and received other serious injury. His life is despaired of.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.

United Brethren, Bethlehem, Pa.—Property is not now all held in common at Bethlehem, as formerly, and matters are no longer left to the exclusive management of the clergy. A liberal spirit has of late prevailed, and they have gone so far as to invite a young physician, of excellent character, to settle among them, though not of their society. But from these changes it is feared that this interesting society will soon be lost in the world.

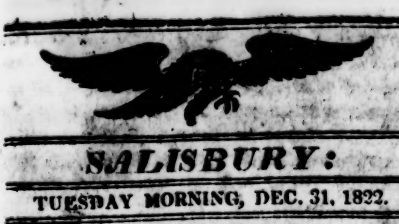
It is to be hoped that Congress will remember the widowed mother and sister of the gallant Allen, now deprived of him on whose kindness they were wholly dependent for subsistence. If a pension cannot restore the son and brother they have lost, it will furnish them with the comforts of life, and evince the sympathy of a generous nation. It will do more; it will encourage our officers to risk every thing for the honor of the service and the good of the country.—Providence Journal.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Junr. of the Eastern Shore, was, on Monday last, elected Governor of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year. He received in joint ballot of the Legislature, 63 votes, and James B. Robbins received 16. There must have been 16 members absent, if we count right.—Nat. Intel.

### BIBLE SOCIETY.

The treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$4,620 88 during the month of November.





**SALISBURY:**  
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1822.  
**TIMELY NOTICE.**  
A week or two since we were informed by the *Wilmington Recorder*, that he was making preparations for an attack upon us; and last week our "friend" of the *Milton Gazette* gave us notice that he was harnessing himself for battle;—and even now we fancy we hear gushing from their pens the sabb "tide of war." Although we do not boast of nerves very tightly strung, yet we shall wait with the utmost calmness this double attack, and shall not seek, either by "squatting," or any other honorable manœuvre, to avoid its fury.—We would willingly help on the preparations of the *Gazette*, by forwarding him the paper requested, but unfortunately we have none of that number left. As we complied so promptly with the request of the *Recorder*, we trust he will not be un-mindful of ours: at least, if he cannot transmit the paper, we hope he will have no objection to re-publishing the article alluded to. Should he find it more convenient to refuse to do either, why,—he will only put us to the trouble of telling the story ourselves.

The session of our General Assembly, it was expected, would terminate on last Friday or Saturday. As far as we have had accounts of its proceedings, the legislature has done but little business of importance—but this little, perhaps, is nearly as much as the interest of the people required. The multitude of local and private matters, to which its attention has been called, must have consumed a considerable portion of its time, without producing, probably, any adequate benefit. We feel convinced, from the business which annually comes before the legislature, and from what is actually done, that one session in two years, (unless on extraordinary occasions,) would be amply sufficient, and answer all the purposes of legislation as well as a yearly session, if not better. The expenses would be greatly diminished, and the interests of the people as effectually consulted. This change, however, cannot be made under our present constitution. If it be a desirable one, it certainly should be effected—but it can be done only by a CONVENTION.

**PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.**  
In our last it was mentioned that Mr. CLAY had been nominated by the members of the Kentucky legislature, or by a part of them, as a candidate for the Presidency; we have now to notice his nomination by a legislative caucus in Missouri. How far these caucuses speak the sentiments of the people in those states, we are unable to say; it is evident, however, that in Kentucky the public voice is by no means unanimous in his favor. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, are claimed for him, but their support is not certain; as to his prospects in other quarters, they are not so flattering as to afford him any very strong hopes.

We learn, from Gov. Heister's message, that there are in Pennsylvania, three hundred and thirty-five companies of volunteers, all properly uniformed and equipped. This fact is highly honorable to the patriotism and military spirit of that state, as well as gratifying to every American bosom. Pennsylvania holds out an example in this case, to her sister states, which they would do well to follow; she displays a military ardor, and spirit, a real patriotism, that might well be imitated, and which are much heightened by contrasting them with the supineness and inattention which many parts of the Union exhibit. We do hope that our militia will catch a portion of the spirit which animates their fellow-citizens in other quarters, and evince, by their attention to discipline, uniform and equipment, a determination to take a stand at once honorable to the state and the nation. We hope this; but we cannot say we expect it. Habit and custom have such an influence on the actions and feelings of men, that when they once become wedded to any particular system, or associations, or course of life, it would be almost as practicable to create a new nature, as to di-

vert their feelings into a different channel, or direct their exertions to the attainment of new objects. But what cannot be done now, may be accomplished hereafter.

**FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.**  
In the "General Views" contained in the Appendix to Mr. S. E. Morse's "New System of Geography," the following, among other interesting results, are stated in connection with the tables of the population of the United States.  
In 1790, the states west of the Allegheny mountains contained scarcely one hundred thousand inhabitants—in 1820, those states, including Alabama and Mississippi, contained more than two millions of inhabitants.  
The population of the United States has increased 32.2 per cent. between 1810 and 1820. At this rate it will double in about 25 years.

Taking the whole of the United States together, the Whites increase faster than the Blacks. During the last thirty years, the proportion has been as 147 to 133. But during the same period, in Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the blacks have increased much faster than the whites;—in South-Carolina, during the last ten years, more than three times as fast.

In the new states, the number of females is much less, in proportion, than in the old states. The difference is accounted for by the fact that the emigrants to newly settled lands, are generally young men, many of whom are without families. Hence the chances for marriage for females, are greater in the new than the old states. In the latter, the number of females not married, is much larger in proportion than in the former.

Of the white population of the United States, it appears that 12.17 per cent. are upwards of 45 years old, while, of the black, the proportion is only 10.40 per cent. In the states south of Pennsylvania and the river Ohio, including Missouri and Louisiana, only 11.23 per cent. of the white population are more than 45 years old.

It appears that 2,065,499 persons in the United States, or more than one-fifth of the whole population, are engaged in agriculture; children and females generally not being included in this calculation. Only 421,644 persons, or 3.80 per cent. of the whole population, are engaged in commerce and manufactures, including not merely manufacturers in the common sense of the term, but mechanics and artificers of every kind.

In all our great cities, the females are more numerous than the males. The average of all the cities gives nearly 109 females to 100 males, while that of the United States gives but 97 females for 100 males.

In the six principal cities of the United States, the proportion of females between 16 and 45 is very large, being on an average about 24 per cent. of the population, while in the country at large, it is only 19.30 per cent. At the same time, the proportion of children under 10 years of age, is very small, being on an average less than 28 per cent., while the average of the whole United States gives 33.29 per cent. From this it appears that the causes which operate to retard the increase of population, exist to a much greater extent in our cities than elsewhere. It is a singular fact, that in every one of the above mentioned cities, the females under 16 years of age are more numerous than the males, while in every state in the Union, the fact is the reverse; and in the new states especially, the excess of males among the children is very great.

It appears that in the newly settled states of Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, taken collectively, there are, among the children under 10 years of age, 76,067 boys and 70,038 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are only 92 girls; while in the old states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia, there are 158,113 boys and 153,384 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are 97 girls; it appears also, that in our six larger cities, taken collectively, there are, under 10 years of age, 38,310 boys and 38,223 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are nearly 100 girls. This seems to indicate, that the state of society which is most favorable to the increase of males; or perhaps, to be more particular, that the proportion of males among the offspring of early marriages is unusually great.

The following Petition from Peter Harris, one of the Catawba tribe of Indians, has been presented to the legislature of South Carolina, now in session:

"To the Councils of South Carolina.  
I am one of the lingering embers of an almost extinguished race—our graves will soon be our habitations. I am one of the few stalks that still remain in the field, when the tempest of the Revolution is past. I fought against the British for your sake—the British have disappeared, and you are free: yet, from me, the British took nothing—nor have I gained anything by their defeat. I pursue the deer for my subsistence—the deer are disappear-

ing, and I must starve. God ord'ned me for the forest, and my habitation is the shade—but the strength of my arm decays, and my feet fall in the chase. The hand which fought for your liberty, is now open for your relief. In my youth, I bled in battle that you might be independent—let not my heart, in my old age, bleed for the want of your commiseration.  
(Signed) PETER HARRIS.

It is reported in the London papers, that the journal of Count de Las Casas, containing the conversations between him and Bonaparte, is shortly to be published; and it is added that the publication will be an extinguisher to Dr. O'Meara's work. This journal, with other papers, was seized by the British government, upon the arrival of the Count from St. Helena, but had been restored to him.  
[Chas. Mercury.]

**Literary.**—Mrs. Cambridge, of Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing a volume of Poems by subscription, entitled "Poetic Trifles."—Sav. Geor.

Dr. H. S. Newman, of Warren County, Pen. recently performed a successful operation, by amputating a child's tongue which was diseased—the part removed was three inches in length, 2 and three fourths in breadth, where the incision took place, and near the apex three inches wide—its thickness was one inch and a half, and its weight one fourth of a pound. In twenty days the stump was neatly healed, and the patient retains the sense of taste, and articulates very correctly.  
Savannah Georgian.

**GROANING AND CRYING.**  
A French surgeon lately published a long dissertation on the beneficial influence of groaning and crying on the nervous system. He contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; and that he has uniformly observed that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who imagine it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice and weakness as either to groan or to cry. He is always pleased by the crying and groaning of a patient during the time he is undergoing a severe surgical operation, because he is satisfied that he will thereby soothe his system as to prevent fever and insure a favorable termination. From the benefit hysterical and other nervous patients derive from crying and groaning, he supposes that by these processes of nature the superabundant nervous power is exhausted, and the nervous system is in consequence rendered calm, and even the circulation of the blood greatly diminished. He relates a case of a man who, by means of crying and laughing, reduced his pulse from 120 to 60 in the course of two hours. That some patients often derive great satisfaction from groaning, and that hysterical patients often derive great relief from crying, no person will deny. As to restless hypochondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical or dietetic treatment, the French surgeon assures them that they cannot do better than to groan all night and cry all day! By following this rule, and observing an abstemious diet, a person will effectually escape disease, and may prolong life to an incredible extent.—London paper.

A clergyman, about to be translated to another charge, when making his valedictory visit among his parishioners, entered a farm-house, and was most courteously received by Margaret, in the absence of her husband.—She expressed her most unfeigned regret at his departure, and paid him many compliments on his orthodoxy, or, as she expressed it, his sound gospel, and also for his zeal and unremitting diligence in feeding his flock; concluding her compliments by saying, that she had only one objection to him as a minister. "And will you have the goodness to state that objection?" said the clergyman. "A 'deed, sir," said she, smiling, "there's mony ane in your parish that's no sae weel beauld leared as me, and you make use of mony kittle words that they canna understand." "I must say I am surprised at that charge, Margaret," replied the preacher, "for I have made it my study to preach in such language as any person of ordinary capacity might readily comprehend." Now, there's you at your crank language again, sir," cried Margaret; "capacity and comprehend! wha but scholars can ken words like thae?"

**REASON AND REVELATION.**  
Reason is natural revelation, whereby the eternal Father of light, and Fountain of all knowledge, communicates to mankind that portion of truth which he has laid within the reach of their natural faculties. Revelation is natural reason, enlarged by a new set of discoveries communicated by God

immediately, which reason vouches the truth of, by the testimonies and proofs it gives; that they come from God.—So, but he who takes away reason to make room for revelation, puts out the light of both; and does much the same, as if he would persuade a man to put out his eyes, the better to receive the remote light of an invisible star by a telescope.  
LOCKER.

**Knowledge Essential to Virtue.**  
Great eminence in virtue cannot be obtained by men grossly ignorant. A man may be a great scholar, and a profound philosopher, without being eminently virtuous; but no man can rise to distinguished moral excellence, without a considerable insight into human nature, and comprehensive views of the theory of morals and the principles of religion. No mistake is more frequent, nor more derogatory from the dignity of morals, than that of supposing that knowledge is not essential to virtue. It is no doubt true, that many weak, ignorant people, are as good as they know how to be. But no great, exalted, and eminently useful character was ever formed, without having its foundation laid in a capacious and highly cultivated understanding.

Riches of dress contribute nothing to a man of sense, but rather make his sense inquired into.

The population of Cincinnati, Ohio, is stated to be about 11,000. Only one death occurred there during the week preceding the 19th November.



**MARRIED.**  
In Cabarrus county, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, Mr. Joshua Harris, to Miss Eleanor Allen.  
In Anson county, on the 5th inst. by Edward Winfield, Esq. Mr. William J. Turner, to Miss Eliza H. Coppadge.  
Also, at the same place, on the 18th inst. by Edward Winfield, Esq. Mr. Walter F. Burns, to Miss Sarah M. Lilley.

**DIED.**  
At his father's, in Rowan, N.C. November 17, 1822, *Hel W. Kilpatrick*, son of the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, in his 19th year, a member of College at Chapel Hill. In the death of this promising youth, his friends and society have much to lament. He closed life, with his eye and heart fixed on the gospel ministry. He said, on his death bed, that he had only wished to live, that he might publish salvation to dying sinners.—However small the consolation to parents, yet it is still something, to say their son or child was sober and correct in all his conduct. This alone, when said, can go but little way to dry the falling tear, or relieve the throbbing breast of a pious parent. There is nothing can give peaceful resignation to pious parents, but evidence to believe that the soul had obtained peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. O, how is the trial sustained without this consolation! In the case of this dear youth, perhaps few have given more decisive evidence of a gracious state.—There was found in his note book, after his death, an account of the day and month on which he had devoted himself soul and body, time and talents, to the Lord and his service forever. Also, a most fervent and interesting prayer added, for grace and strength to perform his covenant engagements with the Lord, until death should close the scene. Perhaps no son could have left more ground of consolation to weeping parents and relations. But fond nature weeps her loss, and their affectionate hearts yet bleed. With his mother and family, with his brother's and sister's families, he had often prayed. With the social band of dear youth who set out with him in the revival in this place, he often joined, with fervor and delight, in prayer and praise; to whom his memory will be dear. For the precious youth who are still behind in their sins, he offered many fervent prayers. O, may the Lord yet answer them in mercy, to the conversion of their souls! On the Sabbath, which was the day of his entering into rest, an hour or two before he departed, he spoke with much feeling on the necessity and importance of Christ's death and atonement for the salvation of sinners. His divine Redeemer has removed him to the upper sanctuary, where his employment is praise, while his friends below pray and strive for quiet resignation to the will of a gracious God.  
"Grave! the guardian of his dust;  
"Grave! the treasury of the skies;  
"Every atom of thy trust  
"Rests in hope again to rise."  
[COMMUNICATED.]

In this county, on Saturday, the 21st ult. Mrs. Lucy Parker, in the 40th year of her age, after a lingering illness of some months.

**FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 19.**  
Cotton, 9 to 10 60; flour, 6 to 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 90 cents to 1 dol.; tallow, 19 to 21 cts. per lb.

**CHARLESTON MARKET, Dec. 16.**  
Cotton, Upland, 11 to 11 50; flour, 7 50; corn, 65 to 70; coffee, Havana, 27; St. Domingo, 23; sugar, brown, 7 50 a 8; Muscovado, 9 a 10; molasses, 30 a 33; salt, blown, 80 cts.; Turkeys Island, 62 a 65; whiskey, 34 a 35; cotton bagging, 45 cents for best 42 inch; North-Carolina bank bills, 1 a 2 pr. cent. dis.; Georgia do. 3.

### Carriage and Windsor CHAIR MAKING.

At *Lincolnton, N. C.*  
THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.  
They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.  
MARTIN C. PHIFER,  
WM. CULVERHOUSE.  
N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with gild or paint, executed at the shortest notice.  
Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

**New Shop.**  
VALENTINE KESTLER takes the liberty to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established a *Black Smith's Shop* in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, at the southern extremity of the town; where he is well prepared to do all kinds of jobs in his line of business, in a workman-like manner. He will shoe horses, all round, at 87 1/2 cents each; and all other work at proportionate prices. As he intends to pay a strict personal attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a sufficient portion of public patronage to afford himself and family a comfortable subsistence. The public are respectfully invited to call, and give him shop a trial.  
Salisbury, Dec. 31, 1822. 3c36

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
IN virtue of two writs of rendition ex parte, to me directed from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rowan county, and the Superior Court of Stokes, I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House in Germantown, on Monday, the 2d of February next, for cash, to the highest bidder, sixteen likely negroes, the property of Archibald R. Buffin, to satisfy the debt due the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, and Jeremiah Gibson, of Stokes.  
CONSTANTINE L. BANNER, Sheriff.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
NOTICE.—There will be sold, for cash, at the Court-House in Concord, on the second Monday in January, 1823, (if not redeemed) ten likely Negroes, three Wagons, twelve Horse-creatures, and six tracts of land. The sale to continue from day to day, until all are sold.  
JOHN McCLELLAN, Sheriff.  
1c9d

**Dissolution.**  
THIS day, by mutual consent, the subscribers dissolved their co-partnership existing at Mount Vernon, N. Carolina. We therefore request all those indebted to said firm, to come forward and close their accounts with Jacob Krider, on or before the 23th January, 1823. The accounts are numerous, and we cannot come to a settlement until closed. It is hoped no person will think hard should they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, after the above time. We cannot close this notice without giving our sincere thanks to those who have favored us with their custom.  
WOOD & KRIDER.  
Nov. 4, 1822.

The subscriber having purchased Mr. Wood's part of the store, will continue at the above site, (Mount Vernon,) where he hopes, by his strict attention and an excellent assortment of merchandise, to merit the patronage of those (and the public in general) who have so liberally extended their custom to the above firm. He assures them that he will sell at a small advance from cost, which will enable him to sell low.  
JACOB KRIDER.  
Nov. 4, 1822.—3c33

**Lands for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale three plantations, joining each other, on Uharee river, Randolph county, containing 275 acres each, handsome clearing on either, and in cultivation; each containing valuable river bottoms, equal to any in the county. Likewise several other plantations in the neighborhood of Salisbury, some improved and some unimproved; also, his town possessions, which he will sell, and take in payment negroes or good notes due, and give credit for a great part. He has also for sale five NEGRO FELLOWS, aged from 14 to 22, which he proposes to sell at private sale. Any person wishing to purchase either lands or negroes, is invited to apply as soon as may be, as he is disposed to sell at any time.  
JA. FISHER.

N. B. The proprietors, Bringle and Fisher, offer for sale that well known tract, and handsome situation, within one mile east of Salisbury, containing 275 acres, formerly belonging to old Henry Verble. Either of the proprietors will sell the above tract at any time, at private sale; but if not sold before the 17th of January next, they will sell at public auction, on the premises, on that day, the whole, or 100 acres, to the highest bidder, and give time of payment. We invite any person to take proper notice of this publication, as we expect to give a bargain to the purchaser.  
BRINGLE & FISHER.  
Dec. 16, 1822.—3c33

**NOTICE.**  
TO my customers in the beef-killing business, for the year 1822, to those whom I owe no accounts, and have purchased beef from me on a credit:—I now ask of them, in this friendly way, to pay their accounts on or before the 10th day of January next, otherwise it may be expected they intend to have all the time the law will give them; and in that case they must not think it amiss, if their accounts should be put into the hands of an officer. But I trust from the generous credit which I have given, no one will delay the payment of their accounts in full.  
JA. FISHER.  
Dec. 18, 1822.—3wt35

**A Good Opportunity.**  
THE Proprietors of the *Observer & Gazette*, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in this place.  
From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals in the State, and at the same time, to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.  
Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to Jas. Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.  
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1822.



The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain admires,....



*Reflections on the approach of Winter.*  
Depending nature droops her head,  
And shrinks before the northern blast;  
The trees their "leafy honors" shed,  
And autumn's glory flies in haste.

From Zembla's cold and dreary shores,  
Bleak winter comes with rapid strides,  
Of storms he brings his various stores,  
And pots them down the mountain sides.

O, man! behold the year decay,  
And cast a thought on seasons gone;  
Thy spirit too must wing her way  
To realms far distant and unknown.

The fading glory of the year  
Should bid thee think upon thy doom;  
Thou canst not tell the day how near,  
Which lays thee in the silent tomb.

Winter may clothe in white the plain,  
And bind in ice the limpid stream,  
But genial spring dispels his reign,  
And wakens nature from her dream.

Ah! when thy morn of youth is fled,  
No second spring to thee returns;  
When age with snow shall crown thy head,  
The lamp of life but faintly burns.

Then be prepared to meet thy God;  
Let not thy eyes be fixed on earth;  
But upward look to that abode,  
Where love eternal claims its birth.

Years may in swift succession roll,  
And each its full fruition bring;  
But that immortal spark—the soul,  
Shall flourish in perennial spring.

## Religious.

### EXTRACT FROM CHALMERS.

Let us assure the men, who at this moment bid the stoutest defiance to the message of the gospel,—the men whose natural taste appears to offer an invincible barrier against the reception of its truths,—the men who, upon the plea of mysteriousness, or the plea of fanaticism, or the plea of excessive and unintelligible peculiarity, are most ready to repudiate the whole style and doctrine of the New Testament,—let us assure them that the time may yet come, when they shall render to this very gospel the most striking of all acknowledgments, even by sending to the door of its most faithful ministers, and humbly craving from them their explanations and their prayers. It indeed offers an affecting contrast to all the glory of earthly prospects, and to all the vigor of confident and rejoicing health, and to all the activity and enterprise of business, when the man who made the world his theatre, and felt his mountain to stand strong on the fleeting foundation of its enjoyments and its concerns,—when he comes to be bowed down with infirmity, or receives from the trouble within, the solemn intimation that death is now looking to him in good earnest: When such a man takes him to the bed of sickness, and he knows it to be a sickness unto death,—when, under all the weight of breathlessness and pain, he listens to the man of God, as he points the way that leadeth to eternity,—what, I would ask, is the kind of gospel that is most fitted to charm the sense of guilt and the anticipations of vengeance away from him? Sure we are, that we never in these affecting circumstances—through which you have all to pass—we never saw the man who could maintain a stability, and a hope, from the sense of his own righteousness; but who, if leaning on the righteousness of Christ, could mix a peace and an elevation with his severest agonies. We never saw the expiring mortal who could look with an undaunted eye on God as his lawgiver; but often has at its languor been lighted up with joy at the name of Christ as his Saviour. We never saw the dying acquaintance, who, upon the retrospect of his virtues and of his doings, could prop the tranquility of his spirit on the expectation of a legal reward. O no! this is not the element which sustains the tranquility of death beds. It is the hope of forgiveness. It is a believing sense of the efficacy of the atonement. It is the prayer of faith, offered up in the name of him who is the Captain of all our salvation. It is a dependance on that power which alone can impart a meekness for the inheritance of the saints, and present the spirit holy, and unrepentable, and unblamable, in the sight of God.

Now, what we have to urge is, that if these be the topics, which, on the last half hour of your life, are the only ones that will possess, in your judgment, any value or substantial importance, why put them away from you now? You will recur to them then, and for what? that you may get the forgiveness of your sins. But there is a something else you must get, ere you can obtain an entrance into peace or glory. You must get the renovation of that nature, which is so deeply tainted at this moment with the guilt of ingratitude and forgetfulness towards God. This must be gone through ere you die; and say if a change so mighty should be wantonly postponed to the hour of dying?—when all your refusals of the gospel have hardened and darkened the mind against it; when a demonstration of the spirit then, is surely not to be counted on, as the return that you will experience for resisting all his intimations now; when the effects of the alienation of a whole life, both in extinguishing the light of your conscience, and in riveting your distaste for holiness, will be accumulated into such a barrier in the way of your return to God, as stamps upon death-bed conversions, a grievous unlikelihood, and should give an imperious force to the call of "To-day, while it is called to-day, harden not your hearts, seeing that now is your accepted time, and now is your day of salvation."

### REVOLUTIONARY EXTRACT.

The following extract from one of the familiar letters of Dr. Franklin, addressed to Dr. Priestly, then in England, serves to show the confidence this patriot then entertained of the successful result of this country's struggle for independence, and displays the firmness and determined spirit of many of the sages of the revolution, which shone forth so conspicuously in their cotemporary:

"Britain, I conclude, has lost her colonies forever. She is now giving us such a miserable specimen of her government, that we shall ever detest and avoid it as a complication of robbery, murder and pestilence. If you flatter yourself with beating us into submission, you know neither the people nor the country. You will have heard before this reaches you, of the defeat of your troops by the country people of Lexington; of the action of Bunker's Hill, &c. Britain, at the expense of three millions, has killed one hundred and fifty yankees, this campaign. During the same time, sixty thousand children have been born. From these dates, the mathematical head of our dear good friend Dr. Price, will easily calculate the time and expense, that may be necessary to kill us all.—Tell him, as he has sometimes doubts and despondencies about our firmness, that America is determined and unanimous."

### DR. FRANKLIN.

While our countryman, Dr. Franklin, then agent for the colonies, was residing in England, he was met by a deputation consisting of Mr. Berkeley, Dr. Fothergill, Gov. Pownall, Lord Hyde and Lord Howe, appointed by the ministry to effect an immediate reconciliation between the colonies and the mother country. The principal arguments urged by the deputation were the weakness of the colonies and the power of England; the multitude of her ships and the omnipotence of her armies. "They will ravage your whole country," said Mr. Berkeley, "and lay your sea port towns in ashes." "The chief part of my little property," replied Franklin, "consists of houses in those towns. Of these you may make bonfires and reduce to ashes; but the fear of losing them will never alter my resolution, to resist to the last, the claims of Parliament."

A soldier of Gen. Marion's brigade, named Levingstone, an Irishman by birth, meeting with an armed party, on a night profoundly dark, suddenly found a horseman's pistol presented to his breast, and heard the imperious command, "Declare, instantaneously, to what party you belong, or you are a dead man." The situation being such as to render it highly probable that it might be a British party, he very calmly replied, "I think, sir, it would be a little more in the way of civility, if you were to drop a hint, just to let me know which side of the question you are pleased to favor." "No jesting," replied the speaker, "declare your principles, or die." "Then, by J—," replied Levingstone, "I will not die

with a lie in my mouth. American, to extremity, you spalpeen; so do your worst, and be dam'd to you." "You are an honest fellow," said the inquirer; "we are friends; and I rejoice to meet a man faithful as you are to the cause of our country."

## LAW.

*Delay, Vexation and Expense.*—In the investigations that have taken place before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the subject of insolvent debtors, Mr. Thomas Clark (at the time Clerk of the Court) stated that, in a debtor's book, he found a paper, "wherein it was pointed out to debtors how to harass creditors." He had heard, he said, that it was sold from one prisoner to another, in a printed form, for sixpence each. That witness then delivered to the Committee a book, from which the following extract was read; it is extracted from the Parliamentary Report: *English paper.*

### "LAW PROCEEDINGS."

"When arrested and held to bail, and after being served with a declaration, you may plead a general issue, which brings you to trial the sooner of any plea than you can put in; but if you want to vex your plaintiff, put in a special plea; and, if in custody, get your attorney to plead in your name, which will cost you 1*l.* 1*s.* your plaintiff 3*l.* as expenses. If you do not mean to try the cause, you have no occasion to do so until your plaintiff gets judgment against you; he must, in the Term after you put in a special plea, send what is termed the paper book, which you must return with 7*s.* 6*d.* otherwise you will not put him to half the expenses. When he proceeds, and has received a final judgment against you, get your attorney to search the office appointed for that purpose in the Temple, and when he finds that judgment is actually signed, he must give notice to the plaintiff's attorney to attend the Master to tax his costs, at which time your attorney must have a writ of error ready, and give to the plaintiff's attorney before the Master, which puts him to a very great expense, as he will have the same charges to go over again. The writ of error will cost you 4*l.* 4*s.* If you want to be further troublesome to your plaintiff, make your writ of error returnable in Parliament, which costs you 8*l.* 8*s.* and your plaintiff 100*l.* Should he have the courage to follow you through all your proceedings, then file a bill in the Exchequer, which will cost about 5 or 6*l.*; and if he answers it, it will cost him about 80*l.* more. After this you may file a bill in Chancery, which will cost about 10*l.*; and if he does not answer this bill, you will get an injunction, and at the same time an attachment from the Court against him, and may take his body for contempt of Court in not answering your last bill. You may file your bill in the Court of Chancery, instead of the Exchequer, only the latter costs you the least. If you are at any time served with a copy of a writ, take no further notice of it than by keeping it; when you are declared against, do not fail to put in a special plea immediately, and most likely you will hear no more of the business, as your plaintiff will probably not like to incur any further expense, after having been at so much."

### DEFENDANT'S COST.

Common plea,	£0 3 6
Special do.	1 1 0
Paper Book	0 7 6
Writ of Error	4 4 0
Do. returnable in Parliament	8 8 0
Filing bill in Exchequer	6 6 0
Do. in Chancery	10 0 0
	£30 10 0

### PLAINTIFF'S COST.

Answer to Special Plea	£30 0 0
Answer to Writ of Error	100 0 0
Answer to Bill in Exchequer	84 0 0
Do. in Chancery	100 0 0
	£314 0 0

Thus a creditor may be put to an expense of three hundred and fourteen pounds, by a debtor, for the small cost of thirty pounds ten shillings, and all because the laws allowed him to sue for his own; and if he and his attorney do not keep a sharp look out, the creditor may get committed for "contempt of Court."

### GAMING.

Not many months since a young man went to one of our sister cities, to finish his professional studies, and, falling in company with gamblers, was, in a short time, stripped of all his money. Distant from his friends, and deprived of all the means of supporting himself in the style in which his equals and associates lived, he stole a quantity of

bank notes—was detected, and is now in prison, as we understand, waiting for a trial. He was of a very respectable family, which by one act he has disgraced, and by the same act he has probably ruined himself.

In another city, a young man arrived at a certain house, with a large sum of money, which, it is believed, he soon lost at play. He made an attempt to supply his wants from the trunk of a fellow lodger, but was detected, and, before the peace officer who was summoned could arrest him, the unfortunate young man shot himself through the body.

Now, it does not follow that every man who makes a bet, or who engages in a game of chance, will thence be necessarily driven to robbery, and thence to self-murder; but the question is, whether the spirit of gambling is not very pernicious to the community, and whether it should not be carefully guarded against. So violent is the passion for this amusement when it once takes possession of a man, that neither health, nor rest, nor fortune, nor character, nor wife, nor children, nor friends, are regarded. All are staked on a throw of the dice, or a horse race. Nor let any one flatter himself that he has self-command enough to say, "thus far will I go and no farther." *Obsta principiis.* Gambling produces, in its infatuated votaries, a species of excitement, for which neither business nor rational amusement can afford a substitute.—The vicissitudes give a play to the mind—the hope of recovering losses leads to large stakes—till finally desperation produces madness, crime and murder. We appeal to lunatic asylums, poor houses, and penitentiaries, for our proofs.—*Phila. Union.*

### FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

A soldier in the American army, belonging to Weston, in the state of New-York, about the time Gen. Brock was killed, at the battle of Queenston, was on a scouting party one day. Being a man of courage, enterprise, and sagacity, he was determined, if possible, to obtain an accurate knowledge of the position of the enemy. For this purpose he ventured to separate from his companions. In the course of his reconnoitering alone, in an open field, he approached a wood, the under brush of which was very thick. His watchful eye discovered what he at first supposed to be some animal among the bushes. He immediately saw his mistake, it was an Indian crawling on his hands and feet, with his rifle in his hand and watching the soldier, evidently with the intention of advancing sufficiently near to make a sure mark. For the soldier to retreat was impossible; he thought he could not escape, and he remembered too that his father had told him never to return home with a wound in his back. He pretended not to see the Indian, and walked slowly towards him, with his gun cocked by his side, carefully observing his movements. They approached nearer and nearer; at length he saw the Indian bring the gun to his shoulder—and at that instant the soldier fell to the ground—the ball whistled its deadly music over his head. The soldier lay motionless. The Indian uttered the dreadful yell which signifies the death of an enemy, and drawing the bloody scalping knife (but forgetting to reload his piece) advanced with hasty strides, thirsting for murder, and anticipating the reward of the scalp. The soldier motionless, permitted him to approach within ten paces, he then, with the utmost composure, sprung upon his feet. The savage stood aghast. The soldier, with deliberate aim, put two balls directly through his heart. A hoarse groan was the only sound that issued from the fallen savage. This son of the forest was at least six feet five inches in height. The soldier took the Indian's rifle, returned to the camp, and sold it for 25 dollars.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*MESSRS. EDITORS:*—The present has with much propriety been denominated "the age of benevolent invention." Talent, and learning, and piety, have, in an unprecedented degree, united their energies in originating and carrying into execution numerous measures for the improvement and benefit of man. Among the various proofs which might be adduced, in support of this sentiment, is a recent little publication, under the designation of "THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAC."

The influence, which a work no larger than the one under consideration, may exert on the public mind, is almost beyond calculation. I am aware this will not readily be credited by those who are unaccustomed to trace actions to their origin, or contemplate the various causes which operate in the formation of human character. There are but few persons of reflecting minds, who have not in manhood

been able to discover a greater or less degree of influence, which even the toy-books they read in their youth, had in giving the direction to their subsequent pursuits, aversions, or partialities.

The writer has seldom been better pleased with the perusal of any little work, than the one of which he is speaking. It is calculated to answer all the purposes of an Almanac for "the Carolinas and Georgia." And can, or soon may be obtained, in nearly all the villages and cities of these states. It is not designed for a system of christian theology; much less is it intended to inculcate the sentiments of a sect, or party; but it does contain, in addition to the ordinary matter of an Almanac, much which is truly interesting, and well calculated to promote both the temporal and spiritual interests of society. Industry, economy, benevolence, useful intelligence, public and private enterprise, the preservation of health, and the promotion of piety, are the prominent objects of the Christian Almanac,—objects indissolubly connected with the prosperity and glory of the American Republic. In vain do we talk daily and eloquently of our "national glory," while industry and economy, the education of our children, morality and religion, are neglected. Without these pillars, there can be no permanency to our national greatness. The superstructure, however beautiful and towering, may suddenly fall on its admirers, and bury them under its ruins. I can with great sincerity, therefore, recommend this interesting little work to the patronage of every friend of his country, and to every friend of good order and religion.

### A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Godea used to say, that the paradise of an author, was to compose; his purgatory to read over, and polish his composition, and his hell to correct the printer's proof.

The height of happiness, beyond all doubt, is to enjoy in the same person the delights of love and the pleasures of friendship; and to find in that same person an affectionate wife and faithful friend; no other felicity comparable to this, can the present life afford: But let us say no more.

Love is a blind emotion, which does not always suppose merit in its object; yet it is far more flattering to a handsome woman to be beloved by a man of merit than to be adored by a fool.

*Beauty.*—Men who marry for the beauty of their wives, found their conjugal happiness on a very precarious tenure; they cannot renew the lease, or repair the premises, or enter upon new ones; while the old one is every day falling to ruin; and as a marriage is a concurrent lease, the hope of survivorship is uncertain. Our early dramatists have given some useful hints on this delicate subject.—

"By her virtue learn to square  
And level out your life; for to be fair  
And nothing virtuous, only fits the eye  
Of gaudy youth, and swelling vanity."

Many a conjugal union, which has never been assailed by the battery of crime, has fallen a sacrifice to the slowly undermining power of petty quarrels, trivial unkindness, and thoughtless neglect.

*DISTANCE—what is it?*—In noticing the progress of improvement, we have many times asked this question. New-York and Norfolk are now brought within forty-eight hours journey of each other, by means of a steam brig that plies with passengers and freight between them.—We shall soon have *Oliver Evans'* idea of steam Wagons realized, when a trip to Pittsburg will be only a little excursion, the mighty ridges of the Alleghenies being sunk by the pressure of scientific power! Over the water and over the earth—when shall we travel in the air, as we will it? By steam?—we know not; but dare not say what is impossible in respect to it.

*Niles.*

A Sergeant, (probably an Irishman) being on a march at the head of a company, a dog ran up at him with open mouth to make a snap. The sergeant having a fixed bayonet, ran it down the dog's throat, and killed him. The owner coming up made a great out cry at his dog being killed, and demanded of the son of Mars why he could not as well have struck him with the butt end of his musket?—*So I would* (answered the sergeant) *if he had ran at me with his tail end foremost.*